Neighborhood Centers

Discussion of clarifying Comprehensive Plan Language

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Comprehensive Plan Language

- Neighborhood Centers typically range in size from 150,000 to 250,000 square feet of commercial space.
- These centers typically serve the neighborhood level. It is anticipated that there will be one neighborhood center per one square mile of urban use.
- Neighborhood Centers should be located approximately 3/4 to one mile apart

What People Say

Pro

- Let the "free market" decide
- Big boxes are a natural evolution
- Don't keep out competition

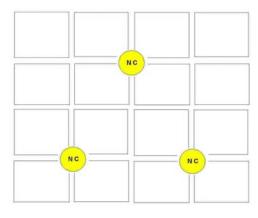
Con

- Big boxes are a drain on the local economy
- Local businesses need to be protected
- Smaller is better

Two issues to address

- Market area of a Neighborhood Center is smaller than the typical big box
- "Attractor" development opportunities can not be utilized by a big box in a Neighborhood Center

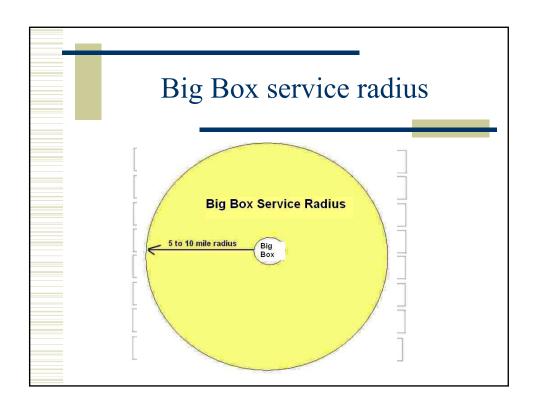




Current
Neighborhood
Centers are
spaced one to
two miles
apart from
each other

Features of a Neighborhood Center

- Neighborhood Center: This center is designed to provide convenience shopping for the day-to-day needs of consumers in the immediate neighborhood.[1]
- Short driving or walking distance for most neighbors to obtain basic service
 - 1 International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC)



Affects of Big Box Retail on Neighborhood Centers

- Will affect existing neighborhood centers increasing the use of blight and TIF dollars for redevelopment
- Expanded radius (draw) will reduce the number of neighborhood centers reducing service (in both new and old areas)
- Conflicts between housing and retail centers

What is an attractor?

[Big Boxes] draw customers from all over the City and beyond, which is the defining feature of a regional centre. More importantly, [Big Boxes] are what marketing experts call an attractor (an anchor store that attracts other big box retailers), and a seed (an anchor that always spawns additional commercial growth).

Retailers want to locate where a constant stream of consumers can be expected. [Big Boxes], always draw a strong flow of consumers eager for discount prices. Other retailers, therefore, like to build around [Big Boxes] in order to share the [Big Boxes] customer base.

Where will additional retail locate?

- ◆ If NC's are limited to 250,000 square feet and large box developments are proposed to use up 230,000 square feet, where will other commercial development occur?
- Are community and regional centers more appropriate to put large scale users in order to capitalize on their "attractor" development capabilities?

Example of Big Box "Attractor" Development











Better Food. Pure & Simple.™

Big Box Retail

- Should be located in areas with good road infrastructure
- Away from comprehensive plan designated housing developments
- On sites large enough to utilize their ability to be an "attractor" of other commercial development

Proposed comprehensive plan language from the ISCS

- Who is the International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC)
- Founded in 1957
- ◆ Has 57,000 members in the U.S., Canada and more than 80 other countries and serves as the global industry trade association.

Trade Area and Anchor Ratio

- According to the ISCS definitions, Neighborhood Centers should:
- 1. Have a "Primary Trade Area" [1] of three miles
- 2. Have an "anchor ratio" [2] of 30 to 50%
- [1] The area from which 60 80% of the center's sales originate
- [2] The share of a center's total square footage that is attributable to its anchors

Benefits of added language

- Adding Anchor Ratio's and Service Areas will help:
- 1. Provide additional guidance that is **not** presently in the comprehensive plan
- 2. Give homeowners in newly developing areas more certainty
- 3. Provide better utilization of "attractor" anchor stores in "community" and "regional" centers